

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915

THE MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN OF THE
RAID ON BRIDGEPORT'S LIQUOR CLUBS

HOW DOES it happen that the state police raided liquor clubs in Bridgeport? Do the state police not know that Mayor Clifford B. Wilson is for law and order, that he has provided a vice commission, and that he detests everything in the nature of sumptuary irregularity?

Some of the social clubs included in these raids have had the reputation of staunchly supporting the political machine of which Mayor Wilson is so important a part. That they should come to grief betwixt widening chasms among organization leaders.

It is well enough known to those familiar with the practical operations of politics, that clubs like the Acorn club or like the Oxford club with its four doors, seldom suffer while their friends are in power.

Their friends are in power, and they have suffered, plain proof that there is a rift in the lute. Such raids are likely to be more disastrous to the political future of the mayor and his friends than many Warrenite contracts. A mayor who cannot take care of the friends of the organization which takes care of him cannot expect the votes of those who expect to be taken care of.

When the state police enter Bridgeport to make such raids as these, disturbing the policy of the local administration of the city, there is always a reason.

The reason is usually political, it is seldom, if ever based on considerations of morality and justice.

SOME BENEFITS THAT MAY FLOW FROM
THE DONOVAN-HILL ELECTION CONTEST

THE FEATURES of the Donovan-Hill election contest likely to prove most interesting and most valuable to the commonwealth, is that which has to do with the contributions made to Mr. Hill's fund, by men connected with various private corporations.

The Corrupt Practices Act forbids contributions by private corporations. The candidate, nor his representatives, can take. The corporation and its officers are not permitted to give.

Upon its face the report of campaign expenditures which Mr. Donovan has caused to be brought into court, does not show contributions in the corporate name of any industry. It does show a remarkable number of contributions from men who are officers of private corporations, whose generosity will be carefully scrutinized by Mr. Cummings, counsel for Mr. Donovan.

Some of these gifts come from manufacturers not in Mr. Hill's district, and are from such diverse sources as William H. Farrell, a brother of the President of the United States Steel Corporation; Horace B. Cheney, who is heavily interested in the silk industry in South Manchester; Frederick E. Kipp, who is interested in the Salf's Textile Company.

It seems likely that all of these various donors, will be examined, to ascertain the means by which their donations were procured and whether the source from which the sums were taken was in any case the treasury of a corporation.

Aside from questions of violating the Corrupt Practices Act, are the questions of public policy, with respect to such a fund as was raised for Mr. Hill.

Is it proper that a candidate, desiring the suffrages of the people, should seek a large sum of money, from the contributions of men having a special interest in legislation in which the candidate will participate?

Let it be assumed that so far as any penal statute is concerned the contributions to Mr. Hill's fund were innocent, that they were the voluntary gifts of individuals from their private purses, but that the motive behind the donation was a desire to elect a congressman favoring a high tariff, or a low tariff, or a bill to regulate labor unions, or any other sort of legislation in which the next congress is likely to be interested.

Should any group of individuals have the privilege of making their wealth a factor in a popular election? Is it likely that the candidate who receives such benefactions will hold the compass of his action true to the pole of the public welfare?

Human nature being what it is, the answer must be in the negative to both questions. Congressmen do not usually bite the hand that feeds them.

The Farmer repeats, that a campaign fund obtained in the manner, and from the sources, in which Mr. Hill's fund came, is against public policy. It is as important that such means of procuring an election shall be forbidden in the future, as that any violation of existing law, shall be punished.

There is another consideration, mitigating against permitting the solicitation of campaign funds on such a large scale. The business community ought to be protected from the operations of politicians, who need money and don't care how they get it.

While some contributions will be voluntary, and even eager, others may be grudging, and the man who gives may think, as he gives, that he has been submitted to a form of polite blackmail.

That a candidate for a great office, should, by himself or his friends, seek wholesale gifts of persons with interests which in an official capacity he would have power to aid, or injure, is neither good manners nor good morals. It ought not to be lawful. The giver in such circumstances must always be under a certain compulsion, to which he should not have been submitted.

There is no difference in principle between a county commissioner demanding campaign contributions from saloon keepers, and a candidate for congress soliciting gifts from prospective tariff beneficiaries.

Mr. Hill, himself, has often said, that a change in the tariff would ruin the hating industry of Danbury. Year in and year out, he has preached this doctrine to hat manufacturers who form so influential and so important a group in the Fourth Congressional District.

It is notable that Mr. Hill's fund shows donations by a number of these hat makers. Perhaps they gave willingly, and even eagerly. But it is not beyond the realm of possibility that some, or all of them, gave in the feeling, "Here is a man, who may go to congress, who may make a tariff on hats, and who can

make a tariff that will ruin business in which we are engaged, and upon which we depend for support."

Whatever the actual state of mind may have been upon the part of the hat manufacturers who gave for the election of Mr. Hill, it seems true that a demand for a contribution, made under existing conditions, would have had, no matter how intended, and what its purpose, all the effect of compulsion upon those to whom the request was made.

The Farmer does not wish to accuse Mr. Hill, nor desire that he should be the victim of the first inquiry into campaign funds and campaign methods in Connecticut.

His campaign methods have frequently been superior to the average methods in use in the State. The policy always has been "get the money." How the money should be got has been a minor consideration.

The broad benefit flowing from Mr. Donovan's protest is that the whole question of campaign funds will be opened before the people of Connecticut, and to the entire nation.

With the facts known to everybody, laws can be made where necessary, and, more important, the public sentiment may exist, by which the election laws already on the books shall be observed, instead of being dead letters, as they mostly are now.

Moslems Observe
Ramadan, the Month
Of Abstinence

All "true believers" in Allah and Mohammed his prophet will begin today the observance of the Moslem lenten season, which comprises the month of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Mohammedan year. It was in Ramadan that Mohammed received his first revelation, and his followers are therefore enjoined to keep a strict fast throughout the entire month, from sunrise to sunset. During the night it is permissible to satisfy the most necessary wants. As in the case of the Christian observance of the season of sackcloth and ashes, this permission is stretched by the average Moslem and is interpreted to grant a liberal indulgence in food and in all sorts of enjoyments. Very few Mohammedans are so careless of their religious duties as to partake of food during the day, but in their nocturnal feasts they try to make up for lost time. Until Ramadan comes to an end with the celebration of the feast of Bairam on twelfth of August, the commissary department of the Turkish army will have to provide for feeding most of the soldiers after nightfall. The Moslem believes that if he is slain in battle he will wing his way straight to a paradise inhabited by beautiful hours and provided with all sorts of sensual delights, and with such a prospect in view he is not likely to risk his soul's salvation by eating during the prohibited hours.

Since the dawn of history nearly all religious and nations have had periods of fasting. Fasting was a religious rite among the Jews, the Hindus and other ancient peoples, and in Greece and Rome. Christianity early adopted the custom, and the first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting. Annual fasts, that of Lent, and on particular occasions to appease the wrath of God, were instituted in the Christian church in the early centuries. The Mohammedans made Ramadan a month of abstinence soon after the institution of the new faith.

THE GREYTOWN
BOMBARDMENT

Since the last armed clash between Great Britain and the United States, just a century ago this month, the two countries have on several occasions engaged in controversies which momentarily threatened a break in their amiable relations. One of these occasions was the outbreak of the bombardment of Greytown, on the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, by the United States sloop of war Cyane sixty-one years ago today, July 13, 1815. Capt. George B. Hollins, the commander of the Cyane, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and belonged to the old fire-eating school of naval officers who had scant regard for the circumscriptions of diplomacy. He became involved in a quarrel with the British merchants, the latter complained to their government, and for a time a first-rate row seemed imminent. Eventually the diplomats succeeded in arranging the matter to the satisfaction of both governments. Capt. Hollins, whose impetuous act had come so near plunging his country into a serious conflict, later became a Confederate naval officer, and was flag captain of the New Orleans station.

THE BOOTHS

The first appearance of a Booth on the American stage was in July 13, 1821, just ninety-four years ago today, when Julius Brutus Booth made his American debut at Richmond, Va., playing his favorite part of Richard III, in which part he played a little later at the Park theatre in New York. A native of London, he had early won considerable success in that city, but it was on this side of the Atlantic that he gained his widest fame. He acted in almost every theatre of any importance in the United States and Canada. His temperament was so excitable that at times he made frenzied attacks on his fellow players in scenes calling for sword play. His genius and eccentricity were inherited by his son Edwin Thomas and John Wilkes Booth, the former becoming the most famous of American actors, while the latter is forever infamous as the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. The genius of the elder Booth was akin to insanity and there is every reason to believe that John Wilkes Booth was a madman when he killed Lincoln. Julius Brutus Booth died on board a Mississippi steamboat in 1852.

ROAD CONTRACTS
AWARDED YESTERDAY

The state highway commissioner yesterday awarded the following contracts for road work:
Roxbury—John Demichiel & Bro. of Torrington, 12,800 linear feet of graded road, approximately \$15,000.
Bethel—Kellogg, Gregory & Co. of Danbury, 6,815 linear feet of gravel road, \$8,803.02.

CELERY PLANTS
15c Per dozen
JOHN RECK & SONKing Peter, 71 Years Old,
Will Not Return to Throne

Peter Karageorgievitch I., king of Serbia, is ruler in name only, and it is unlikely that he will ever return to the throne he relinquished in favor of his second son, Crown Prince Alexander, who became regent about a month before the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand plunged Europe into war. King Peter spent some time with the troops earlier in the war, but he was reported to have retired to the quiet little village of Vranskadan, far from the scenes of strife. King Peter passed his seventy-first birthday this morning. He is the son of Alexander Karageorgievitch and a grandson of the famous George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or "Black George," the peasant patriot who fought gallantly in the French army. It was during that conflict that he contracted the "severe" case of rheumatism which has ever since been his bane. Peter was called from his exile and placed upon the Serbian throne twelve years ago, following the assassination of King Alexander I. and Queen Ndraga. Peter married Princess Zorka of Montenegro in 1883. She died twenty-five years ago, leaving two sons and a daughter to the exiled prince. The eldest, Prince George was a wild youth and in 1909 he renounced his right to the throne. The second son, Crown Prince Alexander, to whom King Peter has delegated full authority, is a studious, thoughtful youth, who has his hands full of the duties of the throne. The latter, however, has proved a brilliant soldier, and by his bravery and his wounds has somewhat atoned for his past misdeeds. Peter Alexander, the crown prince, decided that he shall continue to exercise the powers of regent. His unyielding attitude toward the rights of the crown prince has been the despair of the diplomats of the allied powers. When the allies sought, early in the war, to enlist Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece on their side, Crown Prince Alexander blocked the proceedings by refusing to entertain the concessions from Serbia demanded by the other Balkan nations as the price of their intervention. Prince Alexander was born in the Montenegrin royal palace and was educated in Russia under the supervision of the czar.

EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT

Abbas Hilmi, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, will be forty-one years old tomorrow, as he was born July 14, 1874. When Turkey entered the war as the ally of Germany, Abbas Hilmi took refuge in Constantinople, where upon the British government deprived him of his job and placed his uncle, Prince Fustat, as regent. Abbas Hilmi, since then the ex-Khedive has on several occasions expressed the opinion that Allah would restore him to his throne.

"I view the future with calmness and absolute confidence," said the ex-Khedive. "The most sacred duties determined me to remain in Constantinople near the Sultan of Egypt. I and my people are permeated by the principles of our religion. We know perfectly well that our highest duty is to the head of the Faithful."

LORDSHIP PARK TO
HAVE NEW TANKS ON
CHEMICAL ENGINE

(Special to The Farmer.)
Stratford, July 13.—Two new tanks will be installed on the Stratford chemical fire engine. The tanks and their equipment arrived in town today and arrangements are being made to remove the old tanks from the engine and place them on the horse-drawn apparatus at Lordship park. The Red Men will hold their first concert in front of the wigwam on Church street Thursday evening. The concert is public and it is expected to attract a large crowd.

The Stratford Trust Co. officials have decided to remodel the old Day-ton property and abandon the town hall as temporary headquarters. It is expected their new quarters will be ready about September 1.
Christ Church guild will give a lawn party at the home of Mrs. C. G. Gunther, Academy Hill, at 3:30 o'clock July 10. Home made cake, bread sandwiches, candy, tea, coffee and ice cream will be on sale.

The Bank of England released \$125,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

EDISON TO HEAD
NAVY COMMITTEE
ON WAR DEVICES

Inventive Genius of Nation
Will Aid on Daniels' Plan
For Development.

Washington, July 13.—Announcement by Thomas A. Edison of his acceptance of Secretary Daniels' offer to head an advisory board on civilian inventors for the proposed bureau of invention and development in the navy department was received with gratification today by naval officials. Secretary Daniels was especially pleased because upon Mr. Edison's acceptance depended almost entirely the development of the Secretary's plan of utilizing the inventive genius of the country to aid in perfecting the navy as a fighting machine.

Mr. Daniels, who appealed to Mr. Edison to undertake the task on patriotic grounds, went ahead today with the perfection of his new plans. Details of the proposed organization, however, will not be completed until the secretary has had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Edison, which he hopes to be very soon. It is planned to have men prominent in special lines of invention and research work associated with the bureau, several names already being under consideration.

One of the big problems to be laid before the new bureau will be that of improving the navy's submarines and aeroplanes.

Referring in his letter to Mr. Edison to undertake the task on patriotic grounds, Secretary Daniels said that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them, the officers of the navy would be able to meet this new danger with new devices that will secure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

Another important task of the bureau will be to make a careful study of all the numerous suggestions and inventions which are received almost daily by the navy department from naval officers and civilians. These are now handled by the various bureaus already overcrowded with routine work.

Annapolis, July 13.—The United States navy engineering experiment station, which Secretary Daniels in his letter to Thomas A. Edison referred to as the only station for engineering investigation now at the disposal of the department, is situated on the opposite side of the Severn river from the naval academy and forms part of the institution.

The first tests at the station were made in 1908 and at present it is overwhelmed with work. To prosecute this work calls for the services of nearly a hundred laborers, mechanics, laborers, draftsmen, civilian experts and naval officers. During the summer months young officers from the post graduate department of the naval academy receive practical instruction at the experiment station. The station maintains a lubricant testing laboratory, a corrosion laboratory. The metallurgist applies his microscope and camera to broken propeller shafts, engine connecting rods, gun tubes, boiler rivets and similar apparatus, in order to determine the cause of the fractures. He examines specimens of new metal in course of manufacture in order to determine whether the mill is conducting the manufacturing process so as to give metal of the required facilities.

STEAMER SINKS
AFTER COLLISION
CREW REACHES PORT

Detroit, July 13.—A report reached here today that the crew of the steamer Chocotaw, of the Cleveland, Ohio, Iron company, of Cleveland, wrecked Sunday night or Monday morning in Lake Huron, had reached port safely aboard the Wahcondah. It is believed the Chocotaw and Wahcondah collided, the former sinking.

Later it was learned that the Chocotaw, coal-burner, was cut in two off Presque Isle during a heavy fog Monday morning. The crew are safe at Sarnia. The Chocotaw sank immediately after the collision.

German official figures show that to June 2, Germans, Austrians and Turks had brought down 136 hostile aircraft.

Bringing 14 members of the crew of the Russian bark Leo, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, the American bark Normandy arrived at Liverpool.

Bathing Suits

Many grades for the man
in sweater and all worsted
suits in plain colors.

SWEATER SUITS

\$3.50 To \$4.00

ALL WORSTED SUITS

\$2.50

Cheaper grades in one and
two piece suits.

\$1.00 To \$1.50

SPECIAL FOR THE
BOYS

One piece worsted suits

\$1.50 NOW \$1.00

Bathing Caps 25c to \$1
Water Wings 19c to 23c

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Music in the Lounging Room

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Harp Ensemble
From 2:30 to 5:30

Second floor.

In the Tea Room.

Special Afternoon Tea at 25 cents. A welcome "pick-up" for the tired shopper, or for friends who happen to meet and want a quiet little visit. Included:

Pot of Tea, your favorite blend,
Toast with orange or strawberry marmalade,
Jumbles or molasses cake.

Breakfasts: After nine o'clock there is served a simple warm weather breakfast for those who prefer to wait until they get down town for breakfast. Fruit in season, Coffee, tea or chocolate, eggs, rolls or toast with marmalade.

Additions to the menu:

A Tea Room Club Sandwich, which is toast, sliced chicken, a thin pink slice of ham frizzling hot, lettuce and a slice of chilled tomato, all spread with mayonnaise mixed with sweet Spanish pepper.

"Patterans". Ginger cookies in the form of oak leaves, make from a recipe that is many, many years old.

In the Romany language a patteran is a leaf, and among Romany chaps and chees a patteran always means a signal, and one gipsy always understands the patteran, the leaf or branch of leaves, left by another gipsy for a message. The Tea Room patterans mean health and good luck, for they are very tasty and wholesome.

Second floor.

Silken Sweaters.

Of all luxurious garments for the wardrobe a gay Silken Sweater is the thing most craved by the summer maid. The shades are adorable, and the variety is so great that one may certainly have little difficulty in choosing.

Pure Silk Sweaters in old blue or rose, with scarves finished at the ends with silk fringe, \$25.00

Fibre Silk Sweaters, with half-belts and pockets, a very large line of colorings, plain shades and stripes, from \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 to \$15.00

Italian Silk Sport Coats, charming styles, \$10.00

Pussy Willow Sport Coats, blue and white and black and white decided stripes, very stunning. These are a good investment for they are washable, \$10.00 and \$12.50

Second floor.

Silk Gloves of Quality.

White or Black Silk, 16-button length

White with embroidered arms

White with black stitched backs

Black with white stitched backs

Black with white embroidery

\$1.50 a pr.

Very nice quality

Glove Section, main floor.

Women's Tan Stockings, silk-boat.

An odd and small lot, sizes 8, 8½, 9 and 9½ only. Have been selling at 25 cts.

Now 13 cts, 2 prs. for 25 cts, to close out.

The D. M. Read Company.

RADFORD B. SMITH

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At 9c yard—Black Screen Wire, 24 or 26 inch.
At 8c—Ladies' Bathing Caps, all colors.
At 25c—Ladies' White Shirt Waists.
At 8c—Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Corset Covers.
At 4c—Celebrated Sweetheart Soap.
At 8c—Box of one dozen Black Marking Crayons, 8c box.
At 44c—Triangle Mops with small bottle cedar oil.
At 4c—Sand Pails and Shovels.

NAVY EXPERIMENTS
IN TORPEDO NETS

Washington, July 13.—For experimental purposes, the navy department has purchased several torpedo nets for battleships to protect them from torpedo attack. Secretary Daniels said today these were of the same type as those employed by European navies. The experiments are now going on with the nets aboard one of the battle fleet. The nets hang to a depth of 30 feet or more from the ship's side. They constitute a chain about her and torpedoes are discharged when they strike the nets. Relatively small damage results except to the net, which is torn, leaving a hole through which a second torpedo can get home.

Some officers, while not confident of the success of the net experiment, believe it wise to leave no stone unturned in an effort to protect battleships from submarines. It is said nets are no use except to ships at anchor as, while under way, the dragging pulls them out of position.

Prof. Leon Dupriez, of the University of Louvain, who has been lecturing at Harvard on government for the past six months has been asked to stay until September 1916.

An order for 100,000 tons of coal was received by the Elsburn Coal Co. of Colver, Pa., from the Argentine Republic.

Cal-o-cide
Used by Millions
For all
Foot
Troubles